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WEEKLY PEOPLE



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PULL 'EM TIGHT!

THE STRINGS OF YOUR THINKING CAP, WE MEAN, AND READ THESE

Two Minutes' Thought on Each Will Help You Understand How You as a Workingman Are Robbed, and How the Robber Class Play Their Comedy to Hood-Wink You.

The Prosperity League should be delighted. No sooner did it resolve that the cornucopia of prosperity was showering its gifts over our heads than the announcement is made that the price of bread is to go up.

Taft has decided not to answer Bryan's speech. Like the liar who knocked down the man who called him a liar, Taft expects to knock down Bryan by an electorate majority.

Among the members of the House of Representatives quickest to jump in the breach against "Socialism, the destroyer of enterprise," is Congressman J. L. Laning of Ohio. In keeping with and as a proof of the gentleman's sincere devotion to the ways of capitalism he is now held in Norway, O., to answer the double charge of embezzlement and larceny.

Will Prohibitionism — ostentatiously pious Prohibitionism — learn a lesson from the head-cracking fact that the Christian Moerlein Brewing Company of Cincinnati has filed a bill in the United States Court asking that the Prohibition law, recently enacted in Georgia, be declared null and void because unconstitutional, on the ground that the law restricts public worship. In that, under the law, it is a crime to purchase wine in Georgia for use at the administration of holy communion? If the law is unconstitutional, the conclusion can not be escaped that the Bible and the law are at war.

"Sit down!" "Cut it out!" "Beat it!" "Get the hook!" — these certainly are hardly the compliments that an intelligent man will travel over a thousand miles to reap. Yet they were the bouquets fired at Mr. Victor L. Berger, the "borer from within" for the S. P., who traveled all the way from Milwaukee to the Boston convention of the I. T. U. to earn them, who was made to sit down peremptorily. A Socialist, true enough, should not mind such things in the least, provided he can leave the slightest impression. Conventions of picked labor lieutenants of the capitalist class, however, presided, moreover, over by men admittedly swayed by politico-clerical strings are hardly the places to "make recruits."

Springfield, Ill., dispatches about the rioting of the miners read as if Orchard got them up and McFarland edited them. They are furthermore dished up in the Demo-Rep press with all the sausages that the public became acquainted with when recently Gov. Gooding's Executive Mansion became the headquarters from whence Orchard and McFarland issued their "confessions," voluntary and extorted ones. It is noticeable that "confessions" have already begun to crop up.

James Schoolcraft Sherman, the Republican candidate for vice-President by the grace of Roosevelt, is, if not an enlightened man, at least a grateful one. According to the gentleman, "the absorbing issue of the campaign really is: Shall the administration of President Roosevelt be approved?" Never mind the hungering workers, the suiciding middle class men, the hundreds of thousands of underfed school children — never mind the economic issues that these dread phenomena are joint manifestations of — never mind any or all of these — the real issue is Teddy, says the grateful heart of Sherman.

Among the moon-calves of the land President H. B. Verner of the National Editorial Association announced himself abreast of any and ahead of most. The announcement was made at St. Paul. In the address delivered there on the 18th President Verner "vindicated" the capitalist press of all charge of corruption and sang its praises as the paladin of the Nation's freedom. The proof lay in that it was the press that "first called attention" to that "murderer, the paper trust." That the reason for the press's "heroism" is that its ox was gored — of that, idealistic President Verner is as blissfully ignorant as the mooniest and mildest of moon-calves.

What audacity! A Stamford, Conn., tailor — just a common tailor who works for his living — refused to deliver to John Rainier, the wealthy automobile manufacturer's son, the skirt tailored by him for Miss Flanagan, the wealthy brewer's daughter who is also the fiancee of the said John, unless the cost of his work was paid. The tailor's face being therupon slapped by John, he, the tailor, capped his audacity by causing John — the wealthy man's son and bridegroom of another wealthy man — to be arrested. If it goes on this way, what will be the use of wealth? If workers can be plundered to the millionaire point, why should their faces not be slapped also?

The verdict rendered by the Bournemouth, Eng., coroner's jury that John Pedman Reid, the millionaire American who sped a bullet through his own head, came to his death "during temporary insanity" is about as keen a piece of truthful drollery as the verdict of the coroner's jury, related by the poet John Godfrey Saxe, that a certain suicide by drowning came to his death because he did not "keep his head above water." Of course John Pedman Reid was insane. Is there an American millionaire who is otherwise? Can sanity house in the same head with systematic cheating and oppression?

Disappointment is in store for the Turkish proletariat. Their disappointment should be cause not for losing heart, but for immediate buckling to the next work in hand. The constitution and such kindred victories are, indeed, a long step forward; but they are steps of immediate benefit to the bourgeois only. The Turkish proletariat will discover that there is such a thing as constitutional starving wages. The Turkish proletariat is now about to make the experiences that will put them to test. Can they stand the test? Then there will be speedily organized a Turkish Socialist Labor Party, and the kindred revolutionary Unions, whereby to continue the struggle and bring on actual emancipation.

As though the Standard Oil were Virtue it is receiving the homage of imitation from certain theatrical managers. The Federal Department of Justice has information showing that 500 theatres, situated all over the country, are "held up" by a syndicate, which, moreover, is putting in practice the blacklist and other Standard Oil practices. Arson has not yet been tried.

For one thing Bryan's acceptance speech must be given credit — chivalry. From him, in the course of that speech, have come the first and only bouquets thrown at Mam'selle Free Trade. The coy damsel had so far been left rudely neglected. Her coquettish eyes glistened without attracting even a stray responsive glance. Even the dear old girl's chaperone, the "Evening Post," ceased to warble her charms. It looked grim for the revolutionary lass. Bryan took pity upon her, and bestowed a few civil componances to the dear, who, being accustomed to the cruelty of her lovers, is now easily pleased with a few crumbs of civility.

Real estate owners and shopkeepers of Paterson, N. J., are in decided bad luck. Do what they may to boom their town, shocking crimes keep on cropping up, some committed by the "Law and Order" brigade of Paterson itself, others committed by members of the "Law and Order" brigades of other towns, who elect Paterson as their stamping ground. And, now, right after the city takes official steps to "purge" itself, creditors of Paterson meet to cause the city to be declared in contempt of court for refusing to pay its debts. Can it be, however, that Paterson is glooming itself as the best qualified city to name the King whom the plutocracy of the land is striving to bestow upon America?

"I don't want much, but I want it, and I got it. The man who catches me has got to be sick, as this is my trade" — such is the note left by a burglar on the kitchen table of a house in Jersey City that he rifled. A polite and truthful burglar — much politer and more truthful than his stock-jobbing and capitalist pals who leave never a note behind them in the homes they plunder and often shatter.

"He had been in poor health" is the flippant explanation given of the suicide of William Twentyman, an 80 years old man, at Oswining, N. Y. Why in poor health? One may be infirm at 20, but such poor health as to drive one to suicide is not a necessary accompaniment of moon-calves.

FLEMING ON THE OPERATING TABLE

In the city of Philadelphia there is a paper named "The North American." The same city rejoices in a resident, John J. Fleming by name. The two foregathered. The former furnished the space, the latter the matter in which Christian Socialism is lashed over the back of Socialism, and Socialism over the back of Christian Socialism.

Mr. Fleming's argument is to the effect that there can be no such thing as Christian Socialism "because Christianity teaches love and forgiveness for the weak and erring, while Socialism has for its slogan, 'He that will not work "can" not work, Socialism, English grammar teaches, will allow them to eat. That much for the "weak."

Now as to the erring. The Socialist saying surely affects these. There is a class of "erring" people who "can," but "will" not work. In political economy they are known as the capitalist class. In the criminal code they would come under the heads of "thieves," "robbers," "burglars," "raiders" of money under false pretences," etc. These gentrified are certainly an "erring" crew. Their idea of property is that wealth is the just reward of idleness; they also hold that idleness is the source of all wealth. It is a curious notion, comical but, tragic for its effect. Acting obedient to the notion, these "erring" brothers cheat the workers of the wealth they produce; if gentle methods of cheating will not do, ungentle ones are resorted to: the workers are waylaid, shanghaied, plundered and, so as to keep them respectful, are either shot down, or, if the worker "gets his drop" on his assailant, then he is locked up for "murder," as was

improve the brain below.

To "will" is not to "can." English primers teach that if a man "will" not it is that he "can," but won't. It follows that the Socialist saying: "He that will not work shall not eat" excludes the weak who are unable to work. Seeing they "can" not work, Socialism, English grammar teaches, will allow them to eat. That much for the "weak."

Now as to the erring. The Socialist saying surely affects these. There is a class of "erring" people who "can," but "will" not work. In political economy they are known as the capitalist class. In the criminal code they would come under the heads of "thieves," "robbers," "burglars," "raiders" of money under false pretences," etc. These gentrified are certainly an "erring" crew. Their idea of property is that wealth is the just reward of idleness; they also hold that idleness is the source of all wealth. It is a curious notion, comical but, tragic for its effect. Acting obedient to the notion, these "erring" brothers cheat the workers of the wealth they produce; if gentle methods of cheating will not do, ungentle ones are resorted to: the workers are waylaid, shanghaied, plundered and, so as to keep them respectful, are either shot down, or, if the worker "gets his drop" on his assailant, then he is locked up for "murder," as was

done to M. R. Preston.

Mr. Fleming would have "love and forgiveness" extended to these "erring" brothers. He is right, only he misquotes Socialism. Socialism does extend "love" to these "erring" brothers; it also extends "forgiveness" to them.

When members of the erring fraternity of robbers and burglars are caught, they are punished with excessive severity: they are put to hard labor, long hours, are locked up in dingy cells.

Socialism being full of "love" and still fuller of "forgiveness," would do nothing of the sort. It will tell these "erring" or capitalist brothers: "Go to work, like any of us, who have worked all our lives. A few hours' work will afford you ample wealth, as it will us. Work, along with us. Gather inspiration from our industry, and your past will be forgiven. You will have food and raiment and housing such as civilized man requires. If you refuse, take the consequences. You will thus be the architect, in fact, of your own happiness, or your own grave-digger and sexton, if you prefer."

Never yet has a Movement sprung up in which "love and forgiveness" has so full an application.

We may now bandage up Mr. Fleming's cranium, and give the injection of sense a chance to do its redeeming work.

PARIS LETTER

THE LATE EXCAVATORS' MASS-ACRES, AND THEIR EFFECT.

Brief and Concise Account of the Latest Crime of Organized Capitalist Force against the Working Class on Battle for Six Nights — The Twenty-Four Hour Strike, and Events in Paris — Clemenceau and His Strike-Breakers Shown Up.

Paris, Aug. 12.—I arrived in Paris on the first day of the recent massacres, and since then have been present at most of the meetings of the Socialists and the General Confederation of Labor.

Any sincere Socialist knows full well what the working class can and has to expect from the capitalist class and its soldiery. It has often been shown in America as well as in other countries.

When strikes are conducted calm and orderly, disregarding all provocations; when no strikebreakers to speak of can be gotten, then capitalism gets wild. Laws and constitutions are thrown aside, and the end is forced with bayonets and bullets; although capitalism fails to realize that such brute measures are build-

ing up public opinion against it, and bringing the indifferent working-class to their senses, and teaching them that the battle for emancipation has to be fought, and that the sooner they unite in their economic and political organizations the quicker will there be an end to mass-acres of workingmen.

Such were the affairs at Dravell and Villeneuve St. George. At Dravell 500 excavators were on strike for three months, orderly, but firm and resolved to win. Finally their meeting hall was charged by gendarmes, in an attempt to arrest the leaders, without any warrant whatsoever. For this reason the strikers prevented the gendarmes from entering.

But blood was wanted. It was said several times by officers, and the reports are now everywhere verified, that "if this strike doesn't end soon, we will see some blood shed." Therefore the gendarmes, when they were repulsed from entering the strikers' hall without a warrant, went around to the windows and sent their bullets into the gathering of strikers. Result, two dead, and many wounded.

A few days later, 10,000 to 11,000 excavators and other members of the General Confederation went to Dravell, manifesting their solidarity with the strikers and also their protests and indignation against such an unlawful, brutal

(Continued on Page 6.)

ment of old age. Why in "poor health"? The cause will be buried with Twenty-man's body. The privations of years that undermine health; the adulterated food placed on the market by capitalists, and that saps the most rugged constitution; the anguish of want kept up by capitalism, as a "social incentive"; these and scores of such other causes are silently passed over by the murderer — capitalism.

Tis not yet too late for the classified laborers in the New York customs service, who have rebelled against the misappropriation of the funds appropriated by Congress to raise their meager salaries to give the name or names of the upper employees whom they charge with "pull" enough to have had those funds turned to themselves. Tea to one the "pullers" will be found to be vociferous singers of the song of Prosperity, and equally vociferous denouncers of the "Calamity Howlers."

Here is the opportunity of Senator Frey's life. A few years ago he declaimed in a speech in the Senate that the food for sailors on American ships equaled a Delmonico menu. If sailors on plain, common American vessels are fed on Delmonico menus, the fare for sailors on our battle ships must, surely, be at least as good. Senator Frey's opportunity is offered by the sailors of the battleship New Hampshire. A lot of them are in the "brig" or lock-up for desertion — desertion for Delmonico banquets! The Senator, a believer in the "fall of man" and human depravity generally, has here a text with which to adorn one of his habitual sermons.

The People is not copyrighted. It spreads its bread upon the waters, and never looks for the return. Nevertheless, The People is human. When clipped it would like to see itself given credit. The Omaha "Labor Advocate" of the 8th instant reproduces The People's translation from the passage of Eugene Sue's "Martin the Foundling" on prohibitionism, together with the paragraph introducing the same. It would have been more in keeping with Labor's fraternity to acknowledge the source of the reprint.

What can have come over the captain of the Hamburg-American liner Deutschland? Among his first class passengers was a Princess — a full-fledged one. She was Princess Louise Parlaghy, who traveled with a little menagerie of her own — parrots, monkeys, snakes and other pets. The private waiter whom the Princess engaged ashore, a Greek, having refused to obey the Princess's orders to feed her pets, and she having ordered him transferred to the steerage, the Captain objected on the ground of his passage having been paid for first class. The Princess, therupon, having decided to transfer her pets from the hold, for which passage had been engaged for them, to the cabin of the rebellious waiter, and thus smoke the waiter out, the Captain again interfered with his veto, on the ground that passage had not been engaged in the first class cabin for the menagerie. This Captain must be a member of the German Social Democracy. What other sort of German would have the impudence of vetoing the behests of a Princess?

He surprised me. I expected to find him somewhat broken in spirit, but instead found him full of hope and courage. Above all I found he and Smith had utilized their time in study of the right kind, "Ancient Society," by Morgan, and "Capital," by Marx, had been carefully gone over, as had other important works. Preston explained to me the technical details of his case, how it branched out and affected various other cases, involving various persons active in

the S. L. P., the S. P. and various labor organizations. Right here let me state that the erroneous idea has been spread to some extent that the S. L. P. is opposed to all members of craft unions. The very aim of the S. L. P. is to develop and encourage intelligence and class solidarity among all workers, no matter what organization they belong to, or if they are unattached.

During the afternoon Preston's mother and nephew came to visit him, and to give them some privacy, I took the opportunity to make my first and I hope my last inspection of a penitentiary.

The prison extends along a very dusty and lonesome road, and the prison yard has been quarried out of a hill; the floor is solid rock and the guard, who seemed a very intelligent gentleman, showed me the footprints of some prehistoric mastodon; and other geological formations showed that the place at one time was part of the bottom of a prehistoric lake. The shops showing the excellent handicraft of some prisoners, the dead line, a hot water well, the gallows, the dungeons, wicked-looking stone walls with guardhouses, the condemned prisoners' dungeon, the whipping post, were very interesting; but I thought to what pass civilization has come, to need such terrible places. The religious singing seemed a mockery. To teach men to die, yes, it fitted in with the surroundings, which brutalize the man, deaden man, and next prepare him to die.

For some time past Preston has been working in the stone quarry, and the outside work has not been so hard on him physically. Preston expressed his regards for the whole working class in general and the Socialists in particular, also his desire for the unity of all revolutionary forces, and his willingness to use his prestige to bring about unity of the American Socialist movement. He deplored the fact that the S. P. National Committee fell so short of standing squarely for a revolutionary position and straddled so many important matters for the sake of votes. When I contrasted him with Hanford and some of those "leading lights" I saw at the Chicago convention I thought, "Here is a man, 'the man Preston,' if you please;" for principles must be upheld by men, not jelly-fishes or weather-vanes like Hanford, who viciously rushes up to denounce the S. L. P. as a scal organization but gives no proof, when the fact is that S. L. P. men helped him when he was in distress in New York years ago; who himself is an upholder of an organization which, according to its own trade journals, is notorious for scabbing on each other, even newsboys; who applied a vile epithet to a fellow delegate from Wisconsin, and who hypocritically spoke feelingly of a foster-mother and brotherly love a few nights later at a ratification meeting. When I contrasted Preston with such as Hanford I thought Wahnope would do well to come to Nevada and see "the man Preston."

Preston expressed his hope that no enemy of the Party would misrepresent the reason of his declination, which was for technical reasons only. He has his appeal up before the State Supreme Court, and should that be unfavorable he will make this land of the wage slave a paradise regardless of politics or partisanship for his and Smith's liberation.

Both Preston and Smith are young men, read The People regularly, and study good literature. Party members at Frisco sent them some books, the Evolution of Man, and Force and Matter; any comrade or friend who wishes to give them any good literature of sound quality can send same to Mrs. L. Burton, Carson City, Nev.

If the delegates at the S. P. convention had been like "the man Preston" instead of like "third rate populists," as DeGale Osborne of California stated, the Socialist movement of the United States would be a united movement to-day, fighting class consciously for the freedom of Preston and Smith and the overthrow of wage slavery.

The time of parting with Preston and Smith — I had asked to see the latter also — came only too soon, and Mrs. Burton (Preston's mother), her little son Louis, and I went back over that hot road to her humble hut in Carson City. A little later I left her and Louis standing on the station platform, her eyes dim with tears, but her heart strong with hope for "Morrie, my boy," to go back to her lonesome hut in that lonesome town, anxiously waiting, her heart thudding, for his day of liberation. Will it come soon? Well, the S. L. P. is doing its part — are you doing yours?

Some Socialists oppose what they term (Continued on page 6.)

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run. Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

A BUZZARD'S TOWN

JACKSONVILLE, ILL., THE ROOST OF PETTY POLITICIANS.

Three State Institutions Give Them Jobs in Turn — Little Store Keepers Giving Moving Picture Shows to Draw Elusive Trade — A Few Good Licks for the S. L. P.

Jacksonville, Ill., Aug. 16.—I left St. Davids last Monday morning with the intention of going to Havana, Ill., but unfortunately missed train connections so had to abandon the trip.

I arrived here Tuesday morning, and with the assistance of Renner and Lewis succeeded in securing 18 subs to the Weekly People.

The public square has been used all the past week with the exception of last night (Saturday) by the little store keepers to advertise their wares. Moving pictures were used to collect the crowds, and as the average slave is more interested in the latter than he is in Socialism, we made no attempt to hold a meeting until last night, when the picture show was called off for the time being to enable the slaves to spend their meagre week's wage with the hungry store-keepers.

The Saturday night meeting was well attended, and the sale of books good.

USE FOR MITCHELL

HIS CAREER BRINGS HOME LESSON TO MINERS.

Challenged to Show up Case of Sell-Out in the United Mine Workers, I. W. W. Organizer Confounds His Questioner with Documentary Evidence—A Good Meeting in the Soft Coal Fields.

Du Quoin, Ill., August 15.—In the course of its campaign to organize the soft coal miners of Illinois, the Industrial Workers of the World recently held a meeting at Christopher, near here, which merits recording.

There is already an Italian I. W. W. local here of about 100. This meeting was held to organize an English-speaking branch.

The meeting was widely advertised and it seems as if all the business men A. F. of L. leaders, and ministers in the district united to break up the event and keep the miners away. They advertised a great hash-fry and free ice-cream supper for the same evening, and as the weather was hot, partly succeeded. These people are also trying to prejudice the native borns against the Italians and vice versa, with some slight success.

The meeting, however, was held on the dot, with John Francis of Du Quoin as the main speaker. Francis said in part:

"If to-night I prove that the I. W. W. is what the wage workers must have, then you should study its aims and help it along. Let us take up the Preamble of the I. W. W. constitution. It says:

"The working class and the capitalist class have nothing in common." Can there be anything in common as long as hunger and want are found among millions of the working people and the few who make up the employing class have all the good things of life? Why do the employing class have all the good things of life? Why, just because they are the employing class. Let us take an example. A dialogue like this once took place in a brick-yard:

"Hurry up, there, you fellow!"

"Why do you tell that man to hurry?"

"I pay him to hurry."

"What do you give him?"

"Two dollars a day."

"How many brick does he make a day?"

"Twenty-four men in a gang make 24,000 a day."

"What do you get for the brick?"

"Seven dollars a thousand, \$168 altogether."

"Then they pay themselves \$48 and pay you \$120 for standing around and telling them to hurry and make more for you! For each one pays himself \$2, and you \$5. If he produces more, his wages will not go up, but your profits will. Be careful how you make such confessions, or they will all catch on directly, and believe, with the I. W. W., that labor is entitled to all it produces."

"Another clause in the I. W. W. preamble is: 'This struggle must go on till all the toilers come together on the political as well as on the industrial field, and take and hold that which they produce by their labor, without affiliation with any political party.'"

This was proved at length, to the satisfaction of the crowd of interested miners. When the time for questions arrived, there were some dandies. One was put by a young S. P. man who was thoroughly interested, and said it was a new phase of the movement to him. He declared he was going to dip in and study up on the I. W. W.

Another question which stirred up the crowd was from the president of the pure and simple miners' union, who wanted to know if the speaker could name any case of a sell-out in the United Mine Workers. Francis referred him to the Du Quoin powder deal, and also to the pamphlet "John Mitchell Exposed," which immediately created a demand for the book.

One Who Was There.

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VITAL CONTRASTS.

Parasite's Pug Has a Servant—Working Woman's Babe Lies in Canned Goods Box.

By E. A. SEE, Providence, R. I.
The man was black, garbed in the livery of a fashionable hotel. The dog was Boston terrier, ugly, though good-natured. The women were white, beautifully gowned, bejewelled—showing they were parvenues, for 'twas before noon and 'tis not considered *au fait* to wear jewels before meridian.

The man was attending the dog while the (dog) was taking his bath in "old ocean." The women were superintending the operation. After a little, one of the women—she wore a pink creation cut in princess, and the fit of the gown showed her dressmaker knew the business—ordered the man to leash up the brute and lead him back to the hotel.

In the city forty miles away stood a white woman working at an ironing board in a large laundry, where were many other women also working at laundry boards. About the feet of a woman a child played on the floor, a child of three, the daughter of one of the women. In a corner in a canned goods box lay a babe, the son of the woman at the ironing board.

The woman worked from seven in the morning until six o'clock at night. Experienced ironers (or ladies' waists) are hard to secure during the hot months; so for that reason that laundry management permitted the woman to leave her work at intervals to attend the baby.

Now, all the apologists that are employed by the capitalists cannot convince me that it is right that in this, the twentieth century, in the sovereign state of Rhode Island, that contrast should exist.

It is the mission, the duty, of all Socialists to bring these glaring contrasts to the light.

Is it right that a dog, a brute animal, should have a valet, while a babe is without its proper care? You will answer "No." But though you may answer truthfully, do you do anything to prevent these contrasts? It lies in your power, through the use of the ballot, the industrial organization.

In France, contrasts no greater than have been described caused horrible retribution to fall on the shoulders of the idle class. We do not think that blood will run when right becomes might, we sincerely trust not; but we do feel that unless we earnestly endeavor to spread the peaceful doctrine of the ballot, our great Nation may make history that would better not be made.

Thus the Burlingame system of telegraph is sending, receiving and recording operation all in one.

Nothing depends on a mental effort or the interpretation of a sound. With the exception of the physical effort necessary to strike the keys on the sending machine, human endeavor is absolutely eliminated in the transmission of a message.

Any physical or mental effort of a human being is subject to mistakes, and the mental effort errs more frequently than the physical.

The Burlingame system does away with all mental effort and renders the physical so simple that a mistake is well nigh impossible.

CONUNDRUMS FOR TO-DAY.

By H. F. Flintje, S. Manchester, Conn.

What is the difference between a cannibal and a capitalist? Ans.:—The cannibal kills and eats children; the capitalist exploits the children, turns their flesh and bones into dollars, and ruins their lives.

Why is a workingman like a lemon? Ans.:—After the capitalist has squeezed all the juice out of him, he throws him away.

What is the difference between a robber baron and an exporting manufacturer? Ans.:—The robber baron at the head of his band killed and plundered the people; the exporting manufacturer hires workingmen at \$16 per month to kill each other, and he takes the swag.

What is the difference between starvation in the barbarian period and at present? Ans.:—The barbarian had neither the knowledge nor the tools to produce sufficiently; at present the workingmen starve because they produce too much.

What difference is there between Gompers and Judas Iscariot? Ans.:—When Judas realized the enormity of his crime he threw the thirty pieces of silver away and killed himself; Sam Gompers, after betraying the working class and pocketing the price, looks for more.

What is a soldier? Ans.:—An irresponsible, murderous tool in the hands of the capitalist class.

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The Burlingame telegraphic typewriter is an instrument about ten inches square and 6½ inches high. It consists of a series of vertical bars connected with electro-magnets. When any typewriter is placed on top of this machine and connected with the vertical bars, under impulse from the electro-magnets, operate the keys of the typewriter, the electrical impulse being sent from a typewriter at the sending station.

Each letter of the alphabet, every numeral, punctuation mark and character on the keyboard has its own combination of electrical impulses.

When you strike the letters A, B, C on the sending typewriter instantly the same letters are struck on the paper in the receiving machine in one, two, three order. The operation is almost instantaneous.

At the completion of the message there is a copy of the message just as sent in the sending machine, and a like copy in the receiving machine, though the distance between the two machines is hundreds of miles.

The trouble with the clerk, as with all other slaves, is that though he has been successfully turned into a machine, he still remains a human machine, and cruelty towards him oft begets a harvest of the same. When not in the best of moods he does not coin as large a profit to his boss; therefore if for no other reason, the rich shopper should not be too mean, as it may spoil some trade, "weally."

The loyalty of boss to boss should not be infringed upon.

Politeness, better termed hypocrisy, is the only thing that costs nothing and yet oft does bring good returns; and no one knows this better than "society." For this reason it is much closer than second nature to one of society to be hypocritical. Why, then, should not the padded and painted shopper serve a little of this society to the slave behind the counter? You never can tell when a society friend may be near and thus learn your real self. What an ounce of prevention is worth, you know. And then there is more profit in fake honey than in real vinegar if there is such a thing.

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Now, to you, the clerk. Never get tired, cranky, or truthful. Be thankful that your torturer allows you to work for him. Without your docility and ignorance your boss would have to work himself, and perhaps be compelled to be honest. Is it not awful even to think of? Don't be anxious for a raise. Remember, more lies, more profit, for your boss of course.

More profit, a richer boss, a richer boss, more debauchery, the more debauchery the sooner may he go to the happy hunting grounds.

Moral—Be good to your boss.

English Workers Hit by U. S. Panic.

Nottingham, England, Aug. 21.—Slow progress is being made in the preparation of the case against Nicholas Tschaikovsky, a member of the Russian revolutionists, who was arrested last December and since then has been confined in the Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul.

Makarov, the assistant to the Ministry of the Interior, said to-day that there was slight prospect of a trial within a month, and he intimated that there was a possibility that the trial would never occur, adding that if the evidence which the police is seeking against Tschaikovsky should prove to be not conclusive with regard to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner the judicial proceedings would be quashed.

Tschaikovsky's daughter, who is the only member of the family in St. Petersburg, sees her father once a week, but he has not been allowed to confer with legal counsel.

.. Antipatriotism ..

Celebrated address of Gustave Herve at the close of his trial for Anti-Militarist Activity, before the jury of La Seine.

An excellent answer to Capitalist Jingism and capital exposition of the need of international unity of the working class.

Price 5 Cents.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place,
New York.

THE SLAVE AND HIS BOSS

By Wilby Heard

It seems that the parasitic shoppers, they who toll not but spin in automobiles from big department store to big department store, not job-hunting but bargain-searching, and to squander stolen gains, have adopted the nonsensical idea (they know no others) that the slave behind the boss's counter was put there for the shopper's particular benefit and pastime.

Nothing of the sort. The clerk is permitted to sweat his life's blood neither for the clerk's or the poodle-dog lover's behoof. He is given back an insignificant part of the pelf he squeezes out of the high-priced pocket book so that he may retain sufficient energy to submit to and on his part continue, the squeezing till some better or cheaper slave be obtainable.

Time is, the silken garbed shoppers should realize that they have not the right to growl, snort, and snap bulldog fashion at the behind-the-counter slave, simply because the thrill does not grasp their petty whim at first glance.

They have not the right because the slave belongs to the boss of the store, not to them. And growling, snorting and snapping at this particular slave is his pleasure. Besides, every boss is a jealous boss.

Another danger is that the slave, "donthcer know," may forget his place and answer back. Now, imagine a worker retorting to an idler! 'Tis shameful! And here is something still worse; it makes even the most servile, most conservative, most timid wage slave lose his respect for the spongy class.

Don't think I am trying to defend the wage-getter simply because he or she is compelled to be on his or her feet continually from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m.; I include strap hanging time. There is no boss who denies them that time.

The trouble with the clerk, as with all other slaves, is that though he has been successfully turned into a machine, he still remains a human machine, and cruelty towards him oft begets a harvest of the same. When not in the best of moods he does not coin as large a profit to his boss; therefore if for no other reason, the rich shopper should not be too mean, as it may spoil some trade, "weally."

The loyalty of boss to boss should not be infringed upon.

Cause. Failures. Liabilities.

Lack of capital ... 3,370 \$39,342,384

Incompetence 2,091 19,657,908

Inexperience 457 2,760,234

Unwise credit 457 2,652,500

Competition 101 537,470

Specific conditions. 1,623 22,925,002

Fraud 938 20,574,384

Neglect 206 1,855,484

Failure of others 190 11,196,182

Extravagance 93 1,084,927

Speculation 70 4,576,734

AN EXCITING MEETING.

BUSINESS FAILURES

Lack of Capital Main Cause—Big and Little Knocked Out by It.

"Lack of capital is responsible for 50 per cent more failures than any other cause—approximately ten times as many as any other except incompetence," says Reed.

"Here the axiomatic observation that capital is absolutely necessary to business success has been greatly strengthened by modern conditions from three directions—the general scale of business is bigger, demanding more capital per unit; the formation of great organizations and combinations among producers and distributors has made them more independent, more demanding of short credits and prompt payments on the part of the buyer; and business methods have grown more exact, which allows less latitude in the handling of credits, thus eliminating concerns of inadequate capital."

"From the following table it is evident that lack of capital is the chief cause for business failures. It is the ogre of business, the terror of business men, and affects not only small dealers and jobbers, but big ones and great manufacturers as well. And the ways in which it works to bring about the appointment of receiver for this store or that plant are just as numerous as the many proverbial ways of skinning a cat."

"Here's a table of last year's business failures, their various causes and the liabilities involved. From it the fearful effect of these conditions, when applied to businesses of too small capital is plainly apparent:

Cause.	Failures.	Liabilities.
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THE LAW OF VALUE AND THE PRICE OF COMMODITIES

BY PAUL LAFARGUE—TRANSLATED FROM "EL SOCIALISTA" BY BEATRICE FRIEDBORG.

Economic materialism, or to be more exact, economic determinism, which explains human evolution and gives to history a scientific basis, and the law of value, which is the key to the secrets of mercantile production, are the two conceptions that stand out most clearly in the theoretical work of Marx.

The law of value demonstrates that the value of the commodity is always determined by the quantity of human labor spent in its production. Accept this principle, says the Belgian economist, Laveleye, and Marx will prove to you with his logic of steel that capital is unpaid labor, stolen labor.

The law of value has been the bugbear of the economists; the most pretentious in this scientific camp have tried to down it. All those who have attacked it have said in that exalted tone which these intellectuals, who for ten years have announced from time to time the "decomposition of Marxism," are accustomed to employ, that they had absolutely destroyed the law of value, which does not prevent the new combatants who enter the struggle from judging incomplete and vain the destructive work of their predecessors and recommencing the struggle to overcome this Marxian conception.

The law of value has victoriously resisted the incessant attacks of the economists. It is the only one that can satisfactorily explain the general rise in the price of commodities, a rise which has been the object of several investigations on the part of the economists, who, however, have been unable to discover its causes. I shall endeavor to demonstrate my assertion.

The rise in the prices of commodities in general in the countries of capitalist production in Europe and America; it has been experienced even in China, a country which commences to enter into bourgeois civilization. This rise has produced an extraordinary effect, because in reality what was expected was a general fall in prices, in view of the fact that industries are employing more and more machines which multiply human production a hundred-fold and cheapen the prices of products.

The dearness of provisions is greatly prejudicial to the workers, who do not buy iron beams, electrical machines, silk fabrics, and other industrial products, but who buy bread, an article which should be cheaper because the production of wheat, which forty years ago in France was from 14 to 15 centilitres per hectare, is to-day, thanks to the progress of cultivation, from 10 to 20.

The papers and reviews open up their columns to the investigation of the causes of this disconcerting economic phenomenon. The hired defenders of capitalism have discovered—without breaking their heads greatly, of course—the true cause; they unanimously proclaim that the luxury of the workers, the rise in wages and the Sunday rest have forced up the prices of commodities in the capitalist world. This sweetmeat has not quite satisfied the economists, who, in their turn, attribute the cause to gold.

Some say that the mass of gold employed in commercial transactions, although it increases every year by half a million francs, is insufficient for the needs of business. Gold, being as it is, relatively rare, should rise in price according to the law of supply and demand—that is to say, that with the same quantity of gold we should be able to buy more wares; and what happens is precisely the contrary. We have to give more gold for the same quantity of wares.

Others argue that gold abounds, that the mines of Africa and America have thrown into the market such a quantity of this metal that its price, always in virtue of the law of supply and demand, is falling, for which reason the mining companies of the Transvaal are endeavoring to form a trust.

However, what is certain is that during the last sixty years all the gold placed in circulation as money has been completely and immediately absorbed by the needs of commercial transactions, the amount of which increases even faster than the mass of gold thrown into the market.

The American crisis was initiated precisely through the insufficiency of gold money in the banks of New York and other capitals, and to get clear of this financial crisis, preceded, like all, by a crisis of overproduction, it was necessary to import from Europe all the gold at that time.

But notwithstanding the previous exposition, the whereabouts of the cause of the rise in prices of commodities must be sought for in the variations which have taken place in the value of gold.

Gold and silver, for their special qualities, were selected by governments from among all metals to manufacture money, to serve as the instrument of national

¹ Hectolitre = 22 English gallons; hectare = 2½ acres.

and international exchange. The capitalist nations believed that the value of these metals could be fixed once and for all in the proportion of 1 to 15—that is to say, 1 franc in gold equals 15 in silver—and in this proportion have emitted their gold and silver money. For example, a 20-franc gold piece weighs 6 grammes, while 20 francs in silver money weighs 100 grammes. But this legal proportion, the guarantee of the governments of all bourgeois nations, is a deceitful fiction, like all the institutions of capitalist society.

If we melt 3 franc pieces we obtain a small mass of silver weighing 15 grammes. But if we go to a dealer in precious metals, and propose to him to give it to him for a gramme of gold, he will not accept the proposal. He will ask 36 grammes of silver for one of gold, because to-day a kilogramme of gold is worth 3,427 francs, and that of silver 65, that is to say, 30 times less. And if our dealer knows a little of the history of precious metals, he will tell us that from 1838 the proportion fixed by the governments between gold and silver has only been true once, in 1861, and he will add that from 1833 to 1864 the fluctuations in the relative value of gold and silver have kept within narrow limits; but in 1872 silver commenced to rise. In 1876 an English Royal Commission was appointed to study the causes of the depreciations of this metal.

FLUCTUATIONS IN THE VALUE OF GOLD AND SILVER FROM 1833 TO 1908.

	1833	1840	1852	1859	1861	1872	1876	1908
Gramme of gold =	15.41	15.12	15.00	14.70	15.00	16.13	18.56	36.07
Silver =	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

The price of gold has gone down 7.8 per cent, and that of silver 40.87.

Silver, money has lost 52½ per cent of its value—a franc piece is only worth 0.475 of a franc—and is not employed in international exchanges. Its currency is limited to the country where it is coined, although it is legal like the banknote and can be exchanged for gold. The only money utilized in international exchange is gold, because the monetary standard of capitalist nations is gold.

But gold has also lost its value; we must give a greater quantity of gold than formerly for the same quantity of commodities. So it is not that commodities that have risen in value, it is that of gold has decreased, because its production demands less human labor than before.

THE RISING.

Out of the North the wild news came Far flashing on its wings of flame, Swift as the boreal light which flies At midnight through the startled skies.

And there was tumult in the air, The life's shrill note, the drum's loud beat,

And through the wide land everywhere The answering tread of hurrying feet; While the first oath of Freedom's gun Came on the blast from Lexington; And Concord roused, no longer tame, Forgot her old baptismal name, Made bare her patriot arm of power, And swelled the discord of the hour.

Within its shade of elm and oak The church of Berkley Manor stood; There Sunday found the rural folk And some esteemed gentle blood.

The pastor rose; the prayer was strong;

The psalm was warrior David's song; The text, a few short words of might—"The Lord of Hosts shall arm the right!" He spoke of wrongs too long endured, Of sacred rights to be secured;

Then from his patriot tongue of flame The startling words for Freedom came. The stirring sentences he spoke Compelled the heart to glow or quake; And, rising on his theme's broad wing,

And grasping in his nervous hand The imaginary battle-brand, In face of death he dared to sing Defiance to a tyrant king.

Even as he spoke, his frame, renewed In eloquence of attitude,

Rose, as it seemed, a shoulder higher; Then swept his kindling glance of fire From startled pew to breathless choir; When suddenly his mantle wide His hands impatient flung aside, And, lo! he met their wondering eyes Complete in all a warrior's guise.

A moment there was awful pause—When Berkley cried, "Cease, traitor! cease!

God's temple is the house of peace!"

The other shouted, "Nay, not so; When God is with our righteous cause His holiest places then are ours, His temples are our forts and towers

That frown upon the tyrant foe; In this the dawn of freedom's day There is a time to fight and pray!"

And now before the open door—

The warrior priest had ordered so—The enlisting trumpet's sudden roar Rang through the chapel, o'er and o'er, Its long, reverberating blow,

So loud and clear, it seemed the ear Of dusty death must wake and hear.

And there the startling drum and fife Fired the living with fiercer life; While overhead, with wild increase, Forgetting its ancient toll of peace,

The great bell swung as never before. It seemed as it would never cease;

And every word its ardor flung From off its jubilant iron tongue Was, "War! war! war!"

"Who dares?"—this was the patriot's cry. As striding from the desk he came—

"Come out with me, in Freedom's name, For her to live, for her to die!"

A hundred hands flung up reply, A hundred voices answered, "H!"

T. B. Read.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

SLAVES IN THE ANGEL CITY

LOS ANGELES STREET CAR SYSTEM EVEN WORSE TO ITS EMPLOYEES THAN THE BROOKLYN ROTTEN TRANSIT.

By One of Its Slaves, San Francisco, Cal.

In the city of the Southern Pacific Railway, otherwise called Los Angeles and the "City of Angels," there blossoms forth a symptom of our present civilization, parroted about by the native sons and daughters as the greatest street car system in the world!

The Los Angeles Street Railway certainly receives the greatest freight loads of human beings. These arrive each morning to start "breaking in," and it is practically thirty days before you receive any kind of salary. Then one week's wages is held back by the company, as the slaves might get too independent on a wage of 36 cents a day that they make on this 24 cents an hour system on days when they get one hour and a half's work after hanging around on "reserve" duty all day for the benefit of Mr. Harriman, Huntington & Company.

Some of the married men manage to slave out as much as \$12 wages a week. Hurrah for the "Slaves of the Golden West!"

And then the company extracts the \$2 for a poll tax and 50 cents a month for medical attendance that doesn't attend!

But we transport ourselves in slavery so "nice." In the early morning there is a car that is called the "Hobo Car." It gathers up the early slave workers and brings them to the different barn depots. This car on its trip doesn't think of speed limits, and consequently gathers in victims from accidents and collisions. Time and profit are considered first; safety is a secondary matter with the company.

The company has beautiful rules gracing the bulletin board for the employees and the "damn public." One rule, about issuing transfers, states that no transfers are to be given after the fare is paid, only on the instant of paying fare; but under protest to give one "if the person looks poor and would suffer hardship!"

Another rule credits conductors and motormen with good records, if in a collision or obstruction on tracks they clear the way themselves, thereby saving the extra expense of the emergency car and crew coming on the scene.

The rule making motormen out of conductors comes in handy during a strike and labor troubles.

The car crews have to sweep and dust their cars themselves!

And at each end of the trip they must telephone to the dispatcher, stating just where they are and who they are. They also have to turn out the electric lights in the woods. One car goes back and forth in a wilderness at midnight on the outskirts of the city, where a highwayman would have a paradise.

For the benefit of the workers the hours are so irregular that dinner is eaten before breakfast is taken!

The conductors and motormen are instructed to do the work of switchmen, trolleymen, and to swallow all the abuse that is so plentifully bestowed by some of the swell dressed-society-rowdy passengers.

After paying \$18 for a uniform and being forced to buy expensive watches that will pass company inspection and costing about \$17 and upwards, it costs something to get on that job and get broke on the Grand System.

The library department for the slaves consists of one newspaper, the Los Angeles Times, a sheet that states that the jobless wage slaves are hoboes. The trolley company wage workers certainly require the kind of education that will emancipate them from their present miserable conditions.

After this initiation you audience yourself before his majesty again to receive a lecture on working hard and steering clear of Wm. Mahon of the trolley Union, Labor Unions, Labor

DON'T BE HORRIFIED!

WE WORKINGMEN HAVEN'T ANY PRIVATE PROPERTY TO LOSE NOW, AS IT IS.

You are horrified because we would abolish private property. But in your existing society private property is already abolished for nine-tenths of the population; the essential for its existence is that it shall not exist for these nine-tenths. Thus you reproach us with desiring to abolish a form of property the necessary condition of whose existence is that the great majority of society shall be entirely propertiless.

In one word, you reproach us because we would abolish your property. Precisely so; that is our intention. From the moment when labor can no longer be converted into capital, money, rent—briefly, into a social power capable of being monopolized, i. e., from the moment when individual property can no longer be converted into bourgeois property, into capital, from that moment you declare the individual is suppressed.

You confess, therefore, that by "individual" you merely mean bourgeois, the bourgeois owner of property. And this individual must certainly be abolished.

Communism deprives none of the power to appropriate his social product, it only deprives him of the power to subjugate the labor of others by this appropriation.

leaders and misleaders, but to swallow capitalist dope.

Now to the barn headquarters, where you are told to show up at 7 o'clock each morning to start "breaking in," and it is practically thirty days before you receive any kind of salary. Then one week's wages is held back by the company, as the slaves might get too independent on a wage of 36 cents a day that they make on this 24 cents an hour system on days when they get one hour and a half's work after hanging around on "reserve" duty all day for the benefit of Mr. Harriman, Huntington & Company.

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We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

PLATFORM

Adopted at the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July, 1904, and Re-adopted at the National Convention, July, 1908.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

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18-1892	21,137
18-1896	30,064
18-1900	74,191
18-1904	34,173



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SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1902.



SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

PRESIDENTIAL TICKET.

For President:
AUGUST GILLHAUS.
Engineer, New York, as Proxy for
MORRIE R. PRESTON,
Now in the Nevada State Penitentiary
for the legitimate exercise of the right
of self-defense on picket-duty, and
whom delicacy prevents from per-
sonally appearing on the ballot.

For Vice-President:
DONALD L. MUNRO.
Locomotive Machinist, Virginia.

All that is original in us, and there-
fore fairly creditable or discreditable to
us, can be covered up and hidden by
the point of a cambric needle, all the
rest being atoms contributed by and
inherited from a procession of ancestors
that stretches back a billion of
years.

MARK TWAIN.

THAT "GATEWAY."

So important do Bryan and his party
hold the issue of the popular election of
Federal Senators, that the Democratic
party describes the change as "the gate-
way to other national reforms"; and
Bryan pledges himself, if elected, to
convene Congress in extraordinary ses-
sion immediately after his inauguration,
and take that step to alter the
Constitution accordingly.

That "gateway" is a blind-alley.

In the first place the method of electing
Senators has in no wise "removed"
them from the people. Experience shows
that the Senate has ever been the most
yielding straw to the popular breath.
It was the Senate, for instance, not the
House, that enacted the Sherman Silver
Purchase Law in response to the insatiate
silver cry.

In the second place, granting that
popular election of the Senators would
bring them "closer to the people", what
of it? Does Bryan ever tire of harping
upon the string of the corruption of the
House? "Popular election" is no mystic
disinfectant.

The fact is that the Senate should be
abolished. The Senate is nothing but
a cross between the old, but now ex-
tinct, notion of State autonomy, and the
old, but unfortunately not yet extinct su-
perstition regarding the occult virtues
of the British two-chamber system.

So long as the notion existed of State
autonomy, it seemed legitimate for each
State to have its minister plenipotentiary
and envoy extraordinary at the
national capital. Thus sprang the Sen-
ate into being. In that case it was na-
tural that the ambassador should be
appointed, instead of elected, just as the
nation's Senate, jointly with the executive,
appoints its ambassadors abroad.

The notion of State autonomy is, how-
ever, dead and buried beyond resurrec-
tion. The Senate to-day is a purposeless
body. It is to the body politic what the
appendix is to the body physical—an
atrophied limb, useful in a stage of
lower development, but now good only to
produce appendicitis and doctor's fees.

The Senate should be abolished. That
would be something worth striving for
on the part of the reformer. The single
chamber system, not the antiquated
double chamber system, is the system also must the former be. From Moses

that modern and, for that matter, future
society demands.

Why, then attach such tremendous
importance to so trivial, and even use-
less a reform as that of making the
election of Senators a popular affair?
Above all, why attach such importance
to a matter of form, when matters of
essence, such as work and bread to the
people, are hanging at our doors?

He who, when weighty matter presses,
turns his thoughts to trifles and magnifies
their importance is a socio-political
three-card monte sharp.

THE REASON FOR THE CLATTER.

What can the reason be of all the
clatter one hears in the capitalist camp
in favor of preserving the "time-honored"
privilege of the Courts to issue injunc-
tions against workingmen on strike?
It surely can not be that the capitalists
fear they would be otherwise weaponless
in the class struggle with their employees.
No doubt, injunctions are nice things to
have on your side when workingmen wax
so "riotous" as to demand a larger share
of the wealth they produce. Nevertheless,
nice things though injunctions be,
they are not any nicer nor any way as
powerful as guns.

down to Brigham Young the "founders
of religions" have been State builders,
and the States they built must necessarily
vary with the changing materials used.
A "splitting of differences" has no place in the process.

If Dr. Newman Smyth is right that
the present Catholic Church is out of
date, then that would mean that man-
kind has outgrown the outward garb of
that Church.

If Dr. Newman Smyth is right that
Protestantism has lost its hold upon
the lives of the people, then that would
mean that the outward garb of Pro-
testantism has likewise become out of
date with up-to-date mankind.

By the same token, a splitting of the
difference between the out-of-date garbs
could not be "in season."

Assuming Dr. Newman Smyth's prem-
ises to be correct, it would follow that
the material for the now needed outer
garb of the human conscience has to be
looked for, not in the splitting of the
difference between frayed-out materials,
but in material, new—and fresh and
strong because new—that progressing
social evolution is weaving.

JOAQUIM AGAIN.

Readers of The People have been made
acquainted with Mr. Joaquim Croyern, a
gentleman to whom the New York
"Evening Post" granted a full column
wherein to set forth his conviction that
Socialism had to be combated, and that
the way to do the combating was to
raise a \$10,000,000 fund, wherewith to
set up an institution for the training of
anti-Socialist propagandists, the said in-
stitution to be headed by a Director with a
\$20,000 salary. Joaquim did not say
that he should be the \$20,000 Director.
He meant it all the same. On the
parliamentary principle that the mover
for the appointment of a committee
should be the chairman thereof, Joaquim
was to be Director.

The \$10,000,000 fund should be raised;
the institution should be established;
and Joaquim should be the Director.
From top to bottom the thing would be
a monumental pillorying of the capitalist
mind.

In man's savage state he is known to
kill an ox for the sake of a pound of
its meat; he fells a tree for the sake of
a few of its high-branched fruit. Waste-
fulness is a feature of savagery. Capital-
ism, though far removed from the
original state of savagery, still retains
the original feature of wastefulness.

The amount of wealth produced to-
day, huge as it is, bears no comparison to
that which is actually producible.
The forces of Labor available are only
partially utilized: perpetually large
numbers of the workers are kept in id-
leness; the mechanical instruments of
production are deliberately kept below
what they could be lest production be
so plentiful as to reduce prices and
thereby profits; inventions in great num-
bers are bought from the inventors, not
infrequently stolen, and then kept under
lock and key lest they "affect the mar-
ket"; competition squanders human en-
ergy; of the labor employed, almost 50
per cent, is utterly unproductive of any-
thing desirable; and so forth and so on.
Considering what can be done, and com-
paring that with what is done, the conclu-
sion is justified that wastefulness is still
a feature of society. The capitalist, in
order to preserve his petty self, sacrifices
and squanders the nation's powers.

Civilized men exchange greetings by
offering for a handshap the right hand—a
custom originally intended to show
there was no weapon hidden therein.
A home among the plainsmen of South
America, before offering a guest a drink,
sips of the beaker himself—an act that
would here be the height of impoliteness,
but there is merely an indication that
there lurks no poison in the beverage.
Both these customs are relics of the days
when men were physically against every
other man; when death, rather than life,
was to be expected from every stranger
one met.

To-day, in advanced nations, the fight
is no longer physical. The combat has
been transferred from the bodily to the
commercial field. Men fight for suprem-
acy not with poison and dagger, but with cut
prices, cheapened production, rebates,
adulteration, false branding.

The gigantic trust with its ill-gotten millions
and its tens of thousands of financial
wrecks it has caused of men who dared to
follow that line of business without its
consent," is the present day descendant
of the roving savage chief who split his
enemy's head and carried off his goods.

As with the savage any crime was per-
missible against one of another tribe,
so now, any crime is permissible against
a competitor. "Do unto others as you
would they should do unto you" is needed
as little now as it was then.

The rules of the game are still: "Fight"; and fight
it is. The only "Good faith" known is
the "Bad faith" not yet discovered.

What nonsense, then, to talk of good
faith among competitors; and especially
to commercial travelers, one of whom
recently confessed himself and his fellow-
drummers to be "the hired soldiers of the
bigoted age," the mercenaries of past
ages resurrected for the "struggle of com-
petitive business."

Good faith among competitors? Never
again until the industries have been
thrown open to all, when a plentiful live-
lihood is open to all, and the only com-
petition is a competition in excellence
and conscientiousness of social service.
Only the Socialist can see into that
haven—and Comptroller Metz, like Mr.
Bryan, "is no Socialist."

IMPROVING THE SINGLE TAX.

Mr. J. H. Springer of Indianapolis has
undertaken the laudable task of improv-
ing the Single Tax.

The term Single Tax means, to-day,
different things in different minds.

To the strict Single Tax economist,
the Single Tax, as its name indicates,
is an economic theory that demands the
removal of all taxes and forms of taxation
except one. The single tax allowed
is a tax upon land values. According to
this theory the cause of involuntary poverty
is the private appropriation of land
values. That appropriation once remov-
ed, simultaneous with the removal of all
taxes, and the public appropriation of
land values by means of a tax thereon,
would solve the ages-old Social Problem.

—Thus understood, the Single Tax is no
untrue to history, economics and socio-
logy that it is simply unimprovable.

In most minds, however, the Single
Tax is held in no such strict meaning.

To some Single Taxers the idea pursued
is that of land nationalization.

To others, who call themselves, "Single Taxers,
limited," the nationalization meant is
only partial.

To still another set, Single Tax means "Righteousness."

This last set very much partake of the nature
of those Anarchists, who, having been
weaned of the economic and social facili-
ties of original Anarchy, still cling to
the name and understand by it a code

of admirable morals, which, however, ex-
isted in the human heart and mind long
before Anarchy was invented. To the
above referred to third set of Single
Taxers the term Single Tax is endeared,
not because of its premises, but because of
its goal—Righteousness.

If there is any improvement possible
in the Single Tax the improvement must
be with this set. Mr. Springer's pamphlet
"The Industrial Problem—For a Real
Prosperity" indicates that the gentleman
has not well analyzed the people whom
he would improve. His argument runs
along the strict Single Tax lines—premis-
es, reasoning and conclusion.

Mr. Springer wastes his time. It is a
waste of time to seek to convert people
to the idea that the taking of ground
rent would "not be taking from the in-
dividual any of his product, but would
be taking a fund that rightfully belongs
to the public," and that, therefore, the
Single Tax is right. The Sense of Right
revolts against a theory that is so one-
legged. The dividends that capital ap-
propriates belong to the public as right-
fully as "ground rent." It is the public
that produces them. The Sense of Right
does not accept as a homage to Right
to acknowledge ONE Wrong. The Sense
of Right correctly sees in such a theory
the express ENDORSEMENT of ALL
OTHER Wrongs.

He who would improve the Single Tax
should begin by understanding that the
goal of Righteousness does not lie via
sentimentalism. Sentimentalism attacks
AN Evil, but does not attack EVIL.
The practical sense of the race is drilling
it to do a more practical work than
heating the Devil around the stump. The
solution of the Industrial Problem de-
mands the felling of the Upas tree of
private ownership in both the land and
the necessities with which to labor upon
it.

GOOD FAITH—BAD FAITH.

Laughable as were the whole proceeding-
ing of the Commercial Travelers' Inter-
state Congress, in its attempt to woo
back prosperity by protestation and win-
some smiles, no single incident was more
amusing than the speech delivered before
the Congress on the 13th inst. by Com-
ptroller Metz of the city of New York.

Even the sun has its bright spots,
and the bright spot of Comptroller Metz's oration was the idea that dishonest
business conditions could be eliminated by "competitors acting in
good faith along the same lines."

Civilized men exchange greetings by
offering for a handshap the right hand—a
custom originally intended to show
there was no weapon hidden therein.
A home among the plainsmen of South
America, before offering a guest a drink,
sips of the beaker himself—an act that
would here be the height of impoliteness,
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when men were physically against every
other man; when death, rather than life,
was to be expected from every stranger
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is no longer physical. The combat has
been transferred from the bodily to the
commercial field. Men fight for suprem-
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prices, cheapened production, rebates,
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and its tens of thousands of financial
wrecks it has caused of men who dared to
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consent," is the present day descendant
of the roving savage chief who split his
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petitive business."

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lihood is open to all, and the only com-
petition is a competition in excellence
and conscientiousness of social service.

Only the Socialist can see into that
haven—and Comptroller Metz, like Mr.
Bryan, "is no Socialist."

To accept the first three necessitates

a belief in miracles. In accepting the
last you accept merely the truth. The
capitalists rob the workers according
to law.

If the workers renounced their belief

in miracles the Wage Slave system

would not last a day. Miracles always

have been an important item in the

sorcerer's box of tricks. According to

Chambers's "Book of Days," the priests

taught that holy relics had this self-

increasing quality claimed for Capital.

A story is told of a man who at a

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CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

WHAT BETTER CAMPAIGN LEAFLET?

To the Daily and Weekly People:—What better campaign leaflet could we have than Gilhaus' letter of acceptance, printed on a 10 by 12 sheet with the platform on the other side? And then, hustle and haw! a few million scattered broadcast. A copy should be sent to every newspaper in the land.

J. A. B.
Carson City, Nev., August 16.

WHAT THE ENEMY IS READING.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I spent an hour yesterday in the office of Commissioner of Corrections, John V. Coggey, and while waiting for an audience with the Commissioner, I took occasion to look through a fairly up-to-date library. Here is a list of the books found, well thumbed and marked at certain passages, showing that they were not "wall flowers": Marx's "Capital," Lafargue's "Evolution of Property" and "The Right to Be Lazy," and works by Bernstein, Avellino, Bax and other writers on political and social questions.

To me it is a sign of the evidence I always adduced that the enemy is well posted on what we stand for and is keeping pace with our growth, in order all the better to meet us.

Commissioner Coggey is a Tammany Hall leader, and is one of the younger generation of politicians. He knows he will feel the inroads the Socialists will make in the near future in his district, and so is determined to read up and keep "wise" to what is going on in our ranks.

I find wherever I go that the social unrest is making all the big Wall street men and politicians look into our tenets, simply with an eye to defeat us in argument.

Comrades, we must take these things into consideration and profit by them.

T. W.
Jamaica, L. I., August 18.

THE S. P. AND THE PRESTON NOMINATION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—As there has been adverse comment galore from the capitalist press and from the Socialist party aent the nomination of Preston by the S. L. P. for President of the United States, one is prompted to ask, Why this criticism from a party that proclaims so loudly that it is revolutionary and the only party of the working class? Why does it utter comment wholly in accord with that of the class whom they are presumed to be against?

Are they growing "respectable," as did the Henry George movement in New York, and swelling up with their importance and superficial success, that they take on capitalist morality as a duck takes water? If so, and that appears to be the tendency, it can lead to but one thing—certain defeat. To attempt to make a political party of Socialism like the Democratic or Republican parties, and use the working class in like manner, only using revolutionary catch phrases and sentimental hot air about what you will do when you're in, won't do. The working class will come to its own and demand that the actions of what is called their organization shall be in full accord with the class spirit of the worker on the economic and political field.

Stripped of all moonshine and hot air, and so-called respectability, the man or party who thinks we can walk into the workers' republic by the wind-jamming route of simply casting a ballot, or through the back door, is not only deceiving himself, but the class he pretends to represent; and to get office by such means may bring on Communism disasters. I have lived and struggled in the movement long enough to convince me that an all-powerful economic organization, such as the I. W. W., is absolutely necessary to the success of the working class, and the S. L. P., no matter what you may think or conjure to be, its motive in selecting Preston as its nominee, is to be given credit rather than censure. It helped to bring into the public eye a man who fought like a man for his class, who was sent to prison for daring to defend himself.

Think you that had Preston the press, influence and official position that

"Why?" The People alone seems able to tell.

A. E. See.
Providence, R. I., August 15.

THE CAMPAIGN HUMMING IN FARIBAULT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The campaign for revolutionary Socialism and industrialism is on in this neck of the woods.

I started with petitions for Peter Riel, S. L. P. candidate for Governor and W. C. Brandenburg for Presidential Elector, last Saturday, and during the few hours I have had to spare after getting out The Referendum, have secured 100 signatures. It is no trouble to get them here for the S. L. P.

Up to date I have collected \$15.75 for the S. L. P. campaign fund; showing that it is not hard to do considerably in this rural-industrial section for the straight goods, when the workers once know what the straight things is.

E. B. Ford.
Faribault, Minn., Aug. 16.

RELIEF FOR PRESTON AND SMITH.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In the Nevada State Prison where Preston and Smith are confined, such things as butter, milk, sugar, etc., are not allowed to the prisoners except they buy them. There is a store-room in the prison where these things are for sale.

If any one should wish to donate to the prison relief of Preston and Smith in any way, there is no ten thousand dollar limit, as Bryan ruled. You can send any amount to Mrs. Burton, Carson City, Nev., or to L. C. Haller, Secretary of the Preston-Smith Defence Fund, 409 East Seventh street, Los Angeles, Cal., or to any S. L. P., I. W. W., or W. F. M. headquarters and get receipts. Let the S. P. and all others jump in and do what they did for Haywood for Morris Preston, a member of the S. L. P., and Joseph Smith, formerly a member of the S. P.

H. J. Schade.
Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 15.

KEEPING IT UP.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I have been talking lately to quite a few working people and when I try to talk Socialism to them they call me an anarchist. But still I have succeeded in adding one more to the Weekly People list.

They all seem to think Taft is "the only man to vote for." There are quite a number of married men I have been talking to lately, who make \$125 a day, and they say they're perfectly satisfied. Now what do you think of that? The more they starve them, it seems the better they like it.

Here's success to Preston and Munro next fall.

A. G.
Taunton, Mass., August 14.

WHISTLING IN THE DARK.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—A financial circular issued by Knauth, Nachod and Kuhne, Bankers, contains the following half-frozen toot to keep up the business investors' courage over the impending dark winter:

"In the West, the conditions now prevailing are in marked contrast to those seen after the panic of 1893 when Eastern capital had to be drawn upon in the effort to extricate the farming community from its predicament in not being able to meet its mortgage obligations as they became due. Now the people of that region are not only largely free from debt, but in many instances they have comfortable bank balances and possess enormous aggregate holdings of stocks, bonds, and other securities!"

O. tacum powder! and this one: "The people are fast forgetting the pane hardships... The outlook for the country as a whole is eminently satisfactory, although it may require a year or two of patient saving with further economy before we shall regain the high level of prosperity observed in 1905 and 1906."

Things must be looking pretty blue when it takes such desperate contortions of truth to keep their nerve up!

A. K.
New York, August 17.

OUTLOOK VERY BAD IN PROVINCIAL.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The industrial situation in and about Providence is very, very bad. I am in a position to know wherof I write. Mills are down or on half-time. The treasurer of a summer resort adjacent to Providence told me that they are \$5,000 behind last year's receipts.

The cars to the resorts are crowded every afternoon with boys and men, but the crowds are not spending any money. They have 10 or 20 cents fare and not a cent more.

Manufacturers are not buying, nor are they selling. The jewelry business should be rushed with orders—not an order. Machinery and textiles the same.

The working class are taking

diction and station as proof of the viciousness of the prevailing civilization. He declares for revolution, and would justify even bloodshed if necessary to bring about the great changes which he proposes. To establish his theory he is required to antagonize every movement of social reform which does not embrace his radical programme. He is even gleeful over every sorry evil that is exposed and every act of oppression and wrong that is perpetrated, for it is by these things he hopes to increase the ranks of his own party."

"On the other hand," continues Editor Pratt, "the individualist is by nature an optimist. He believes the world is all the time getting better. He does not believe that it is necessary to accept Socialism, which would be a system of despotism, in order to prevent individualism from degenerating into anarchy." The Wall Street Journal is led to the above by a recent sermon of Dr. Hillis, the successor of Henry Ward Beecher, in Plymouth Church, a short time ago. Dr. Hillis, at this time when several hundred American clergymen are running after Socialism as a new fad, went on to show that the whole order of Nature is stamped with inequality. "Nature," the Rev. Dr. said, "hates same-ness and Life is the enemy of monotony. The goal of creation is endless differences. Economic equality is a will-o'-the-wisp."

Speaking of the great ethical revival which has recently swept over the United States, Dr. Hillis said that probably all the grafters who have been exposed do not number more than 500, while there are 80,000,000 of other people who are innocent. The motto on the page of one of a series of works he read on Socialism was "Freedom from work."

"But," continues Editor Pratt, while exposing the insane pessimism of the Socialists' view, "let us not go so far in our optimism as to relinquish for an instant our endeavor for social betterment, for political purity, and business reform. The best argument against Socialism is the great ethical revival that has lately taken place. Socialism will triumph the moment that optimism becomes mere self-satisfaction and idle egotism."

The readers of the Daily and Weekly People need not rest easy on the score that all I quote, both from the Wall Street Journal and the remarks of the Rev. Dr. Hillis, which led up to the editorial are all the gentlemen known on the subject of Socialism. Editor Pratt knows, because I have talked with him about our movement, better than to print that the Socialist is a pessimist and that he always looks on the dark side of industrial development. Rather does he know that all we do is to trace the growth of industry in the world's marts and then deduce certain tendencies to suit that industrial trend. He knows better than to state that we are howlers, and his article was intended to confuse and keep in the dark the very large list of subscribers the Wall Street Journal has in the ranks of the middle class throughout the United States.

Five years ago the writer would believe the Editor of the Wall Street Journal was not posted on our political and industrial movement, but since that time I have personally seen to it that pamphlets, leaflets, copies of the Daily and Weekly People with significant and important articles of our views, have reached him; and when all Wall street is asking from the members of the Stock Exchange up to J. D. Rockefeller: What is this world-wide movement tending to? Editor Pratt answers by writing such misleading editorials as the one I quote.

But, comrades, I fear it's all for effect.

He knows better, and the audience he addresses is better informed, than such an article would lead us to believe.

It means this to me, that in both the case of Editor Pratt and Dr. Hillis, they are anxious to hold their jobs and be the only way they can do so is to oppose, even untruthfully, the Socialist movement, that is now forcing the spokesmen and upholders of the present "order" to alter the speaker is through,

Whenever that crowd is big enough the literature sellers start in to sell the literature, particularly "The Socialist," working both inside and outside the ring, taking care not to interrupt the speaker. This work goes on until the meeting finishes up. The aforementioned man may buy a paper or pamphlet, go home sit down at his "ain fireside," read it, study it and who knows what may happen?

After the speaker is done talking the chairman calls for questions and discussion, new members, etc., and then closes down.

Such, in brief, is our way of trying to

arouse the working class, summer and winter, and all the time. In addition to the above we have in the winter time economic classes on Sunday mornings for the study of scientific Socialist and industrial history, which have been highly successful. This winter we intend running four classes in the city and neighborhood. So you will see we are holding up the Red Flag, rain or shine.

J. Crosbie, Branch Agent,
N. Y. Weekly People.
Glasgow, Scotland, August 7.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL AND DR. HILLIS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Judging the country at large from the campaign the Socialist party is conducting in this city, the S. L. P. has a big and ever-increasing task before it in disabusing the minds of the working class of the stuff that is being handed out for Socialist or working class argument. Audiences are being regularly saluted by the chairman as "Ladies and gentlemen," and the speakers proceed with regular middle class arguments, stating as the basis of the argument and elaborating from the same that "interest, rent and profit" are the obstacles that lie across the pathway and obstruct the road to their utopian Socialism; and appeal for votes for Debs on the ground that his election will assure an immediate transformation and secure

at once that full measure of happiness that the most utopian have sung about.

The whole move of the S. P. is based

upon the fiction that the working class can elect themselves to office while the capitalists are in possession of the tools of production and means of living. How happy the S. L. P. could be if it were true that the S. L. P. had "fulfilled its mission," as claimed by some parties.

A more reactionary and dangerous element is hard to conceive. Wherever there are branches that are not swamped by the middle class and take action of a progressive character, they have no papers to publish the action and thus reach the masses. Their predicament could not be worse if they were ruled by an ecclesiastical hierarchy. The interests of the privately owned papers are the same as the capitalist papers, not to publish anything of a nature to jeopardize them as a business enterprise, not to commit business suicide. I notice that the debarred locals fall back on The People for publication, and this does not reach their mass but only seems to keep the hierarchy informed how to protect their graft.

A speaker from Texas was here a whole week, but I failed to see anything that would point the wage slave to emancipation. "Interest, rent, and profit" was also his theme. Pointing the working class to sound economic organization was no part of his work, only "vote for Debs." He was particularly sarcastic against the "long-coated fellow with the pearly gates and the mansion in heaven." The one thing that impressed me most as the object of his mission was to stop the money from going to the "long-coated fellow," for he was especially eloquent in his appeal for a collection to support him in his work, which was the means of supporting, besides his home, his three daughters in as many different colleges.

These lawyers, preachers and various intellectuals look upon the Socialist or Labor movement as a field to get their living from as the chances narrow in their former field. Their interest is the same as speculators and furnishers of supplies to the army upon the field of physical force.

Those who are optimistic and believe this party will evolve into a bona-fide Socialist party certainly have no ground for the basis of such hope. It grows worse and worse, and its policies of privately owned papers, with the Appeal to Reason as the only general paper, closes all hope for the future of that party of being what a Socialist party is supposed to be.

Our Proxy candidate for President, August Gilhaus, is to be here on the 13th of September. We should have union action to make that meeting a success.

O. F.

Columbus, O., Aug. 20.

NO!

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In regard to your correspondent's question as to whether a debtor can be imprisoned in Germany for non-payment of debts, most emphatically, No.

Richard Koeppl.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 20.

NO DISCONTINUANCE OF THE PEOPLE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find renewal to the Daily People. The state of business is simply horrible, but there should be no discontinuance of The People. The Daily has been coming regularly to my house for so long it seems a necessity. If it discontinued, it would be noted at the station, and commented on as an evidence of the shrinkage of Socialism.

H. H. L.

New Haven, Conn., Aug. 8.

NO CAPITALIST PAPER DARED PUBLISH THIS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Daniel Guggenheim, president of the American Smelting and Refining Co. (the Smelting Trust) and a brother of Senator Guggenheim, of Colorado, said Friday:

"Every manufacturer in the country has lowered the cost of production, partly through cheaper prices for raw materials, but principally on account of the increased efficiency of labor. The latter is one of the redeeming features of the current business depression."

"For the first time in many years the employer is getting from his men the 100 per cent. in efficiency for which he pays."

"It is a safe assertion that prior to the panic the efficiency of labor was no higher than 75 per cent., perhaps not even that."

"Another thing—whenever a thousand men are needed twelve hundreds apply. The result is that the thousand best men are picked; the others, of necessity, must be turned away. But the thousand work more conscientiously, knowing that two hundred are waiting to take the places of the incompetents."

"Another phase of the situation is that labor recognises that its wage must come from the profits of its employer. Hence it is natural that the workers

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

C. W. W., CHICAGO, ILL.—Impossible to judge of a write-up until it is seen. Write up, and send on.

E. G., ST. JOSEPH, MO.—It is not simply material interests. There is a psychology also that renders the capitalist class, as a whole, inaccessible to Socialism. Have you never met people who the more light is thrown upon their error the more violently angry they become? It is so with the capitalist.

F. E., DALLAS, TEX.—There are people who are born dupes. No sooner do they discover themselves to have been duped by one man and drop him, than they look around for some one else whom they may be duped by. Your Democrat who now swears by Hearst's party is of that family.

G. A., HANNAFORD, N. D.—Now to your second question—

The "Miners' Magazine" was silent upon the nomination of Preston for President by the Socialist Labor Party, and of course did not "champion the nomination." It broke its silence on the subject only to announce Preston's declination; and it did so with a collection of allusions to the S. L. P., such as "frenzied fanatics," a "moribund political party," "Holy Rollers," and more such choice epithets that proved anew the hopeless intellectual bankruptcy of its Editor.

W. E. J., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—The long and short of the story is that whatever sense there is in Prohibition is found in Socialism, and Socialism only can bring about. What there is in Prohibition that is not found in Socialism is senseless.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Paul Augustine, National Secretary
28 City Hall Place.
CANADIAN S. L. P.
National Secretary, Philip Courtney,
144 Duchess Ave., London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
(The Party's literary agency.)
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.
Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p.m.

N. E. C. SUB COMMITTEE

Regular meeting of the N. E. C. Sub-Committee was held on Wednesday, August 14th at Daily People building.

Members present: Lechner, Brauckman, Malmberg, Rosenberg, Hanlon, Hall, Schwartz, Schraif, Ball, Ostley, Absent: Wagener, Hammer, Kuhn, Butterworth, Lafferty. Lafferty excused.

Malmberg elected chairman.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

The secretary's financial report for two weeks ending Aug. 13th is as follows:

Income \$77.89. Expenditures \$124.72.

Correspondence: From Hossack, manager of Daily People tendering resignation as manager owing to ill health. Moved by Hall, seconded by Hall to accept resignation of Hossack. Carried unanimously.

Moved by Rosenberg, seconded by Schraif to appoint E. Dittrich as manager of Daily People. Carried unanimously.

From Koepel, Cleveland, O., requesting information, and suggesting publication of a campaign leaflet. Moved by Brauckman, seconded by Schraif that a campaign leaflet be issued and that a committee of three be elected to draw up same. Carried unanimously. Augustine, De Leon and Lechner elected committee.

From M. R. Preston, Carson City, Nev., giving information in answer to letter sent him. Filed.

The secretary reported having arranged tour for Gillhaus and having written to State Committee along route relative to making preparations for same. Action of Secretary endorsed.

From Texas S. E. C. sending financial report and giving information filed.

From Gillhaus, Seattle, Wash., giving information; filed.

The secretary reported having written to Gillhaus and having forwarded \$80 to defray expenses on Eastward trip. Action of secretary endorsed.

From Washington S. E. C. requesting to be allowed to keep Gillhaus in state of Washington until Sept. 1st, giving general information, and endorsing Preston's nomination. Answered and filed.

From Texas S. E. C. regarding election of officers and giving information. Filed.

From Br. Yonkers, Westchester Co. sending appeal for a general vote to be sent to membership. Moved by Brauckman, seconded by Lechner, "to instruct secretary to write to Br. Yonkers and inform them to act in accordance to the constitution in the matter." Carried unanimously.

From Lettish Socialist Labor Federation, Brooklyn, N. Y., sending copies of literature and official organ in accordance with request of National Secretary, and requesting to use emblem of S. L. P. on Lettish official organ. Secretary instructed to communicate L. R. L. F. and inform them regarding necessary procedure in the matter.

From A. S. Dowler, Beardstown, Ill., inquiring regarding his eligibility to act as Texas N. E. C. member. Moved by Rosenberg, seconded by Ball "to notify Dowler that he is qualified to act as N. E. C. member for Texas." Carried unanimously.

The secretary reported having submitted proposition of publishing proceedings of convention, and also Gillhaus's nomination to N. E. C.

From Edmund Seidel, requesting a ruling on action of General Committee of Section New York County in deciding to allow a non-member of the Party to sue charges sent in against him. Moved by Hall, seconded by Rosenberg to inform Seidel that matter properly belongs before N. Y. S. E. C. Carried unanimously.

Meeting then adjourned at 10:45 p.m.

Max Rosenberg, Secretary.

GILLHAUS TOUR EASTWARD.
In making the arrangements for this tour, the N. E. C. had in mind the object of a Campaign Agitation earlier than usual, combined with the purpose of organizing wherever possible en route.

It is expected that the comrades of the Sections where Gillhaus is to speak will do their utmost to prepare the meetings for him, and advertise them

thoroughly so as to insure as large an attendance as is possible.

Devise ways and means that will enable you to reach the workers with the LITERATURE of the Party at these meetings, and a method that will enable the Section to keep in touch with those it reaches with our literature, with the object of eventually securing them as co-workers of the Party.

PUSH THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE.
PUSH THE S. L. P. LITERATURE.
PUSH THE NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FUND LISTS.

Minneapolis, Minn.—August 27-28.
Winona, Minn.—August 29.

Milwaukee, Wis.—August 31—September 1.

Sheboygan, Wis.—September 2.

Chicago, Ill.—September 3, 4 and 5.

Lansing, Mich.—September 7.

Detroit, Mich.—September 8.

Cleveland, Ohio—September 10.

Indianapolis, Ind.—September 17.

Allegheny County, Pa.—October 1, 2,

3, 4, 5, 6, 7.

Erie County, Pa.—October 8, 9.

Philadelphia, Pa.—October 10, 11, 12.

Allentown, Pa.—October 13, 14.

Paul Augustine, Nat'l Secretary.

CANADA N. E. C.

Regular meeting of the N. E. C. held August 16 at 67 Bathurst street. Pearce elected to chair. Weitzel absent, excused. Rodgers, without excuse. Minutes adopted as read.

Communications—from G. A. Maves, Toronto, dated July 1st; received and filed.

From M. A. Wood, Brantford, indorsing election of Nichol to N. E. C. and J. P. Courtney as National Secretary, also enclosing \$1 from himself and Leon Lazarus for agitation fund; moved by Bryce, seconded by Morrison, that National Secretary examine Wood's and Lazarus' accounts and give them stamps already paid for, and one book and constitution each, which will show their exact standing; carried.

From Farrell, of North Bay, in reference to agitational propaganda; received filed, and contents noted.

From Wm. Varley, Toronto, in reference to forming new local in that city; moved that National Secretary send to Varley an application blank, advising him to take his own time in forming Local; carried.

From G. A. Maves, Toronto, stating he had sent book and property of Section Toronto; same received.

National Secretary reported having made out the semi-annual report, and handed same to Section London for audit.

Moved that an order be drawn on treasurer for 35 cents express charges and 50 cents for one sub to Weekly People; carried.

No new business. Adjourned.

F. Hasgrave, Recording Secretary.

CONNECTICUT S. E. C.

Regular meeting held Monday, August 17, at headquarters, 34 Elm street, Hartford, Conn. Chas. Beckofen, of Rockville, chairman. Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read. The credentials of A. Gierginsky of Section Hartford were accepted and delegate seated.

The following communications were received, acted on and filed:

From N. E. C., regarding speaker. From E. Gustafson, sending voting blank and \$1 for dues. From Sections Rockville and Hartford, sending income from last benefit, \$48.45. From Section New Haven, sending voting blank and nomination list. From Section Hart-

ford, sending voting blank.

By order of the New York State Campaign Sub-Committee.

ford, sending voting blank.

Motion carried for J. Brewer to distribute the subscription cards and settle accounts with the S. E. C.

No further business on hand; meeting adjourned.

Frank Knotek, Recording Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA S. E. C.

The S. E. C. of the S. L. P. of Pennsylvania met at 2309 Lebanon street, Pittsburgh, on August 9th, with Weber as chairman. Present: Gray, Weber, Thomas, Clark, Rupp, Pearce, Brucker, Zikmund, Mueller. Absent: Clever, Drugmand. Minutes of last meeting read and approved as read.

Communications were received from P. Augustine, stating that the appointment of Thomas to fill remainder of term as N. E. C. member was illegal; also stating that Gillhaus would arrive in Pittsburgh on October 1st and spend two weeks in the State. From Robert Richardson, enclosing dues from Thomas Welding, and notification of his return to Butler.

On motion communications were re-

ceived, acted on, and filed.

Motion by Thomas and Gray that the S. E. C. rescind its action of appointing Thomas as N. E. C. member; carried.

Motion by Gray and Rupp that secretary send out call for nominations for member of N. E. C.; carried.

Bill of Weber's expense, two trips to Rochester, ordered paid.

Warrant for \$0.50 to cover expense of last month ordered drawn.

Rupp, delegate to National Convention, gave a lengthy report which was listened to with interest.

Motion to adjourn carried.

L. M. Berhydt.

TO WORK FOR THE CAMPAIGN!

A brilliant aphorism made by the equally brilliant St. Just was that "those who make revolutions by halves help but to dig their own graves."

The Socialist Labor Party does not propose to carry out the revolution by halves.

The Socialist Labor Party, recognising the class struggle and also, therefore, its immediate corollary, the need of unity of the working classes throughout the world, does not, like the so-called Socialist Party, throw fits at the sight of a Chinaman's queue, nor does it rave at the sight of a Japanese workingman; aye, it can view even a Russian Jew with equanimity.

In order to get on the ballot in our own State—the State of New York—we must have at least fifty signatures in each county of the State to our petition lists. There are about sixty counties in the whole State, twelve of which have already been covered. Forty-eight counties are yet to be covered, and of these quite a few are on the Canadian frontier, others in the wilds of Adirondacks, etc. A notary must immediately be sent out on the road to gather these signatures, and a considerable fund will have to be raised to cover this expense. Some money has already been collected for this fund; some more has been pledged, and if each comrade and sympathizer will contribute his mite, we'll see this thing through in a hurry. Comrades, make an effort and send all moneys and pledges for this fund to Dr. A. Levine, 465 East 17th street, New York, the treasurer of the New York State Campaign Sub-Committee. Members of the N. Y. State Campaign Committee, which has been organized for the purpose of raising this fund, are individually authorized to collect contributions, pledges or loans.

I got the box. I read: "The Repub-

lican and the Democratic and the so-called Independence parties, and all parties other than the Socialist party, are financed, directed and controlled by the representatives . . . of the ruling class."

Did he put his hand up? No; he said

if I had any brains I never would take such a meaning out of it. He abused De Leon, the S. T. L. A. and the whole S. L. P. I hung on to him until I got his box a second time. I told the crowd to let that pass. "Come back with me in thought to the year 1898. You can all do that: you are no spring chickens. Take a good look around. You may see many things. I will tell you one thing that you will see—and another thing that you will not see—you will see the S. L. P. on the street corners, but you will not see the S. P. Why can't you see the S. P.? Because at that time there was no S. P.; there was only the S. L. P.—the capitalist class had not as yet hatched the S. P."

"As we are back in 1898 let us take

notice of another very important thing.

Let us have a look at the papers of that date—before that child of the capitalist class, the S. P., was born. Here is an item: "You S. L. P. men are making too much trouble for us of the Repub-

lican and of the Democratic party.

If your candidate for the Assembly District polls a bigger vote than he did last year, we will next year take up some

Socialist with a large following (there ever will be Arnolds) and gather enough

signatures to enable him to run in op-

position to the S. L. P."

"Sure enough our candidate polled a

bigger vote. Sure enough the capitalist

kept their word—they organized the S. P."

"Let us now come back to 1898. What

do we see that throws light on what we

saw in 1898? We see the capitalists

playing the same card—dividing those

whom they desire to beat. Who is the

victim in 1898? In 1898, the victim was

the working class party, the S. L. P.; in

1908, the victim is part of the capitalist

class itself, the Democratic party. In

1898 the means used to destroy the

working class party was the organizing

of the Social Democratic party; in 1908

the means used to destroy one bunch

of the capitalist class by another bunch

of capitalists is the organizing of the

Independence party.

"One more word of confirmation.

What does Debs say of the Independence

party in 1908? The answer to this

question will be yours when you remember what, away back in 1900, the S. L. P. gave as the *raison d'être* for the S. P. Can you remember what it was? It was exactly as Mr. Debs says of the inde-

IN SEATTLE

THE S. L. P. CORPSE KICKING ITS HEELS UP LIVELY.

Gillhaus Holds Big Meeting — Things Seen and Heard at a Socialist Party Gathering, and How They Were Refuted—A Little Past History at an Opportune Time.

Seattle, Wash., August 10.—The S. L. P. corpse is very much alive here. It is a big trouble to the Socialist party.

During last week Section Seattle held twelve meetings—unity meetings: the S. P. starts them and the S. L. P. closes them. This is not appreciated by the S. P.—but they never did want unity—except with the Rep-Dem party.

On Saturday night (August 8th) a meeting was held, with Gillhaus as the principal speaker. I left this meeting with the intention of going home. I had gone half a block before I ran into the S. P. They were holding forth a few paces from the I. W. W. meeting.

The first words I heard from the oracle (one Dugan) were: "The world hates a knocker. Let us be taken for knockers we will move further down." (Here "knocker" meant questioner.) This general does not see that "those who wrestle with us strengthen us"; but that is the belief only of those who are honest.

Taking his box, Dugan moved, followed by his band of worshippers and by myself. Dugan planted his box and was about to mount it when I timidly said: "Mr. Dugan,